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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/994,600	11/19/2001	Douglas H. Anderson	CYPR-CD01174M	8949

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EXAMINER

STORK, KYLER

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2178	

2178

DATE MAILED: 12/08/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No. 09/994,600	Applicant(s) ANDERSON ET AL.	
Examiner Kyle R. Stork	Art Unit 2178	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 October 2006.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**.
- 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-6, 8-22 and 24-26 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-6, 8-22 and 24-26 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International-Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This final office action is in response to the remarks filed 17 October 2006.
2. Claims 1-6, 8-22, and 24-26 are pending. Claims 1, 11, 17, and 24 are independent claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 4-5, 8-9, 11, 13-14, 16-17, 20-21, and 24-26 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hekmatpour (US 2002/0156929, filed 23 April 2003) and further in view of Bloodworth et al. (US 2001/0045861, filed 23 November 1999, hereafter Bloodworth).

As per independent claim 1, Hekmatpour discloses a method of generating a project datasheet in an integrated design environment comprising:

- Accessing project data from an XML database structure, the project data from the integrated design environment and for describing an electronic system design for implement on a microcontroller programmable system on a chip (paragraphs 0011-0013: Here, XML is used as the underlying database structure for SOCML. SOCML has functional components including a database and database

exchange manager. Further, SOCML is used as the production/design of a system on a chip)

- Accessing an XSL stylesheet directed to project datasheets (paragraph 0013)
- Processing the project datasheet according to the XSL stylesheet to automatically produce a project datasheet file (paragraphs 0011-0013: Here, the SOCML database is transformed using XSL to produce output)

Hekmatpour fails to specifically disclose the project datasheet file including integrated circuit pinout assignment data. However, Bloodworth discloses use of integrated circuit pinout assignment data (paragraph 7). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Bloodworth with Hekmatpour, since it would have allowed a user to easily view integrate circuit block locations.

As per dependent claim 4, Hekmatpour discloses the method further including displaying the project datasheet (paragraph 0013: Here, the project data is manipulated by the XSL transformations, so that it can be output).

As per dependent claim 5, Hekmatpour discloses the method wherein displaying the project datasheet is done as a single action display (paragraphs 0011-0013: Here, the XSL transformations are applied, and the datasheet is output).

As per dependent claim 8, Hekmatpour discloses the method wherein the project datasheet includes a user module schematic (paragraphs 0037 and 0045: Here, the user module schematic (design data) is stored within a SOCML database. Then, the XSL stylesheet is applied to generate the datasheet containing the module schematic).

Art Unit: 2178

As per dependent claim 9, Hekmatpour discloses the method wherein the project datasheet includes global parameters (paragraphs 0041 and 0045: Here, the DTD designates the global parameters (elements) that may exist in the SOCML document. These parameters can then have an XSL stylesheet applied to generate the project datasheet of the parameters).

As per independent claim 11, the applicant discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 1. Claim 11 is similarly rejected.

As per dependent claim 13, Hekmatpour discloses the system further including a browser (paragraph 0032).

As per dependent claim 14, Hekmatpour discloses the system further including a visual display (paragraph 0033).

As per dependent claim 16, Hekmatpour discloses the system further including an integrated design environment (paragraphs 0011-0013).

As per independent claim 17, the applicant discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 1. Claim 11 is similarly rejected.

As per dependent claim 20, the applicant discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 4. Claim 20 is similarly rejected.

As per dependent claim 21, the applicant discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 5. Claim 21 is similarly rejected.

As per independent claim 24, Hekmatpour discloses a computer controlled method for generating design information comprising:

- Selecting a plurality of global parameters (paragraph 0041)

Art Unit: 2178

- Selecting at least one user module representing a circuit design for a microcontroller programmable system on a chip (paragraphs 0011-0013)
- Placing the user module within a plurality of programmable hardware resources (paragraphs 0011-0013; paragraphs 0031-0034; Figure 1a)
- Parameterizing the user module (paragraphs 0011-0013: Here, the data is stored in a SOCML document acting as a database)
- Establishing connections to the user module (Figure 1b: Here, users connect to data through the server)
- Automatically generating a datasheet file describing an electronic design project from an integrated design environment and comprising the user module as parameterized, its connections and the global parameters (paragraphs 0011-0013)

Hekmatpour fails to specifically disclose the project datasheet file including integrated circuit pinout assignment data. However, Bloodworth discloses use of integrated circuit pinout assignment data (paragraph 0007). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Bloodworth with Hekmatpour, since it would have allowed a user to easily view integrate circuit block locations.

As per dependent claim 25, Hekmatpour discloses the method further comprising rendering in a visual form the datasheet file (paragraph 33).

As per dependent claim 26, Hekmatpour discloses the method wherein the automatically generating a datasheet file comprises:

Art Unit: 2178

- Accessing a project data from an XML database structure (paragraphs 0011-0013)
- Accessing an XSL stylesheet (paragraphs 0011-0013)
- Processing the project data according to the XSL stylesheet to automatically produce the datasheet file (paragraphs 0011-0013)

5. Claims 2-3, 6, 12, 15, 18-19, and 22 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hekmatpour and Bloodworth and further in view of Brooke et al. (US 6748569, filed 20 September 1999, hereafter Brooke).

As per dependent claim 2, Hekmatpour fails to specifically disclose formatting the data sheet in HTML. However, Brooke discloses formatting data in HTML (column 8, lines 7-17: Here, the XSP processor and XSP script act upon the XML tree to format the datasheet into an HTML file).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Hekmatpour's method with Brooke's method, since it would have allowed a user to format that is ready for data interchange or display in a browser (Brooke: column 8, lines 7-17).

As per dependent claim 3 Hekmatpour and Brooke disclose the limitations similar to those in claim 2, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Hekmatpour further discloses rendering the project datasheet as visual output using a browser (paragraphs 0032-0033).

As per dependent claim 6, Hekmatpour fails to specifically disclose the method wherein displaying the project datasheet includes printing the project data sheet.

However, Brook discloses printing (column 4, lines 58-62: Here, the fact that the system is equipped with a printer allows for the data sheet to be printed if the user desires).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Hekmatpour's method with Brooke's method, since it would have allowed a user to maintain a hard copy of the data.

As per dependent claims 12 and 18, the applicant discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 2. Claims 12 and 18 are similarly rejected.

As per dependent claims 15 and 22, the applicant discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 6. Claims 15 and 22 are similarly rejected.

As per dependent claim 19, the applicant discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 3. Claim 19 is similarly rejected.

6. Claim 10 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hekmatpour and Bloodworth and further in view of Bauwens et al. (US 6704893, 15 August 2000, hereafter Bauwens).

As per dependent claim 10, Hekmatpour fails to specifically disclose input and output configuration data. However, Bauwens discloses input and output configuration data (column 4, lines 11-22).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Brooke and Bauwens' method of displaying a project datasheet with Bauwens' method of including input and output configuration

data, since it would have allowed a user to view input and output configuration data in a formatted display.

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments filed 17 October 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The applicant initially argues that Hekmatpour fails to disclose the project datasheet file including integrated circuit pinout assignment data (page 8). The examiner agrees with this assessment. However, as stated within the rejection, Bloodworth is relied upon to disclose this limitation (Bloodworth: paragraph 7).

The applicant further argues that Hekmatpour teaches away from the claimed datasheet because the applicant believes Hekmatpour to disclose pre-production confidential data (pages 8-9). The examiner wishes to point out that the claim language does not preclude the datasheet from being confidential in nature. In fact, the applicant "design data is published to "design team members," (page 9, first paragraph)." The examiner maintains that publishing design data to anyone, including design team members, meets the claimed limitations.

The applicant further argues that Bloodworth fails to teach integrated circuit pinout assignment data (page 10). The examiner respectfully disagrees. Bloodworth discloses an integrated circuit having a plurality of pinout assignments, each pinout assignment selectable by a user (paragraphs 0016-0018). Although the integrated circuit has the ability to have the pinout assignment data determined by a user, the IC

Art Unit: 2178

still has a pinout configuration. Further, Bloodworth discloses the well known fact that conventional ICs have a fixed pinout assignment (paragraph 0008).

The applicant further argues that Hekmatpour fails to disclose a displaying a datasheet and a single action display (pages 10-11). The examiner respectfully disagrees. As previously admitted by the applicant, "design data is published to "design team members," (page 9, first paragraph)." This meets the limitation of displaying design data. Further, Hekmatpour discloses a single action display (paragraphs 0011-0013).

8. Finally, the applicant argues that there is no motivation to combine Hekmatpour and Bloodworth (page 11). The examiner respectfully disagrees. The examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Bloodworth with Hekmatpour, since it would have allowed a user to easily view integrated circuit block locations.

Conclusion

9. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kyle R. Stork whose telephone number is (571) 272-4130. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (8:00-4:30).


If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong can be reached on (571) 272-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2178

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Kyle R Stork
Patent Examiner
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